

offices over to those of the Kenwood company, and rake in the profits.

The aKenwood company is organized for \$14,000. Its annual profits are between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. That's about 1,000 per cent profit a week.

Needless to say—there are no outsiders holding stock in the Kenwood company. Which shows the difference between a little private concern of the packers, and anything they are willing to let the public in on.

The question raised by the objection of the defense goes far deeper than the Kenwood company.

According to the government, exactly the same methods as have been used to conjure away Beef Trust profits in the Kenwood case, have been used in every other collateral industry controlled by the packers.

Only the packers themselves and their attorneys know how extensive these collateral industries are. They include refrigerator transportation, the leather industry and half a dozen others.

Attorney John Barton Payne said that to permit the admission of evidence regarding the Kenwood company would be preposterous, as the indictments against the packers charge only a monopoly in the fresh meat business, whereas the Kenwood company was engaged solely in the oleo oil trade.

Which would lead the average person to believe that the packers have been arranging their

business with a view to the present investigation from the time of the organization of the Kenwood company in 1900.

Attorney John S. Miller, also for the packers, followed Payne with more arguments. He said that if the Kenwood company is permitted to figure in the trial the packers might also be held for holding conferences regarding the wages they were willing to pay their employees.

Which, perhaps, mightn't be such a bad idea, by the way. Perhaps the people might then get a plain answer as to why laboring men have to form themselves into unions to protect their rights and get decent living wages.

After listening to the fervid arguments of Payne and Miller for four solid hours, Judge Carpenter ruled that there was no question before the court, and ordered the examination of Albert H. Veeder to proceed.

Judge Carpenter took the stand that he could not rule upon so abstract a question as that raised by the packers, just because it was so abstract. He said he would rule upon objections to specific questions as they were put to the witnesses only.

Veeder was then recalled, and the government announced that it had no further questions to ask him.

Attorney George T. Buckingham, for the defense, began the cross examination of Veeder.

Buckingham began at the point where the packers entered into negotiations with Kuhn, Loeb &